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SIERRA CLUB BULLETIN

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Contributions on subjects of interest to Sierra Club members are welcome, and should be sent to the Editorial Board.

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COVER PHOTOGRAPH—Mill Creek Redwoods, a small part of the sylvan splendor that is California's—"the finest coniferous forests in the world." By Ansel Adams.

EDITOR'S MISCELLANY

Birthday. When an anniversary magazine number of the *Sierra Club Bulletin* was planned for this year, it was not possible to foresee how completely obscured even the notable achievement of a fiftieth birthday would be. Just when the Sierra Club's golden anniversary can be adequately celebrated, no one can forecast. But members will take pleasure in learning that the club's birthday has not been overlooked entirely. The following letter was received from Portland on May 9, addressed to club members:

"With a feeling of great respect and admiration, we take pleasure in congratulating you upon the passing of the 50th milestone in your Club's interesting and adventurous journey. Such a record behind you proves conclusively that you have performed a service of immeasurable value to your members and to your community.

"Active membership in a mountaineering club brings with it a deep understanding and appreciation of the beauties of Nature and you may be sure that the helpful influences you have started; the seeds of love for the out-of-doors you have planted; and the spirit of adventure you have instilled in your members' souls will go on and on in ever increasing ripples of good until the end of time.

"It is our sincere wish that you may always 'carry on,' no matter how badly things get jumbled up in this war-maddened world of ours, and when peace does come again and we are at liberty to go places and do things as we please—may our trails meet often.

"Again, the heartiest of congratulations and 'good luck.'

"Very sincerely,

MAZAMAS

J. ED. NELSON, *President*

* * *

Honor. Newton B. Drury, Director of the National Park Service, was elected to honorary vice-presidency of the Sierra Club at the May meeting of the directors. On May 28 he wrote:

"I accept with pride the honorary vice presidency of the Sierra Club. . . . Because of my high regard for the Sierra Club, its ideals, objectives, and membership, I consider it a signal honor and privilege to be named as an Honorary Vice President, and hope that I may be worthy of this distinction.

"This summer I hope to spend some time in the West. The National Park Service, as you know, is faced with many problems growing out of the war, and I hope to meet with your directors and secure their advice."

* * *

Suggestions. In keeping with the Yosemite program of urging more high-country travel, Superintendent Frank A. Kittredge and the National Park Service in Yosemite have prepared a two-page mimeographed list of suggestions for persons desiring to back-pack around the loop of High Sierra camps. Copies may be obtained from Yosemite.

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Missing Plane Still Sought in High Sierra

Last October three P-40 fighter planes were lost while on flight over the headwaters of the Kings River. The pilot of one of these planes was subsequently rescued in the Roaring River Area of the Kings Canyon National Park. One crashed and was killed at Bass Lake, south of Yosemite National Park. The third, Lieutenant Long, is still missing.

Eivind Scoyen, Superintendent of Kings Canyon National Park, informs us that the Commanding Officer of the local Army Base desires that all persons going into the mountains be advised that Lt. Long's plane probably crashed somewhere in the Sierra Nevada between Yosemite National Park and the Kern River Country, and suggests that those who climb the high peaks be especially alert for signs of the missing plane.

Mountaineers fortunate enough to make trips into the High Sierra this year can assist in this search, and will be rendering a most valuable service to the United States Army in helping locate this plane and the pilot. Plans are now being made to make a volunteer search of the Great Western Divide and the

Kaweahs during the Base Camp and the Three Camp trips. As the plane disappeared in October, it might be deeply covered by snow until late July. It might also have crashed in some of the high canyon country above or below timberline, where exploring mountaineers might have a better chance of discovering it than searchers in planes.

If it is discovered its location must be reported quickly to the nearest national park or forest ranger, who will handle the contact with the Army. Since there are few rangers and phones in the High Sierra, knowledge of their proximity to the searcher's proposed route will be helpful. Report of the plane's location will be most valuable if exact reference is given to named points on the topographic maps carried by most mountaineers. One should remember contents of the plane are not to be disturbed, and no news releases are to be given out except by the Army authorities.

A. H. BLAKE, *Chairman*
High Sierra Trails Committee

Should the CCC Be Continued?

Much is being heard in and out of Congress concerning the advisability of appropriating funds for the further continuance of the Civilian Conservation Corps. Criticism of the CCC has verged from intelligent statements to a rather rabid distortion of facts concerning its past performances and the possibilities of its proper use in wartime activities.

In an endeavor to clear up a little of the confusion in the minds of such of the public as this publication reaches I want to give some of my own observations on the CCC based on much personal experience doing liaison work between the Tamalpais Conservation Club, the Mountain Play Association and the National Park Service personnel and civilian

foremen who supervised all the work done by two camps on Mount Tamalpais, since 1934, supplemented by much contact in the regional offices of the National Park and Forest Services and with the State Division of Parks, also considerable observation on the part the U. S. Army played in its operations.

Of all the new ventures tackled by the present administration it seems to have been more favored by the general public, whose principal interest in it was that it was the means of getting a lot of unemployed youth off the streets, and out into the great open spaces where they could fight forest fires and improve the landscape generally, themselves included.

It Received a Good Start

Fortunately it was started out right with all work directed by regular and emergency staffs employed by the National Park and Forest services. Later on, the Biological Survey and Soil Conservation Services directed their share of the work. One of the best things done was to put the clothing, feeding, payment, discipline, and morale problems under the direction of the regular army. Later when regulars were replaced by reserve army officers there was often a considerable letdown in efficiency and morale because of their inexperience, and quite often a lack of the ethics and esprit de corps that goes with the West Point training.

There were, because of the depression, very good types of architects, engineers, superintendents, and foremen available for directing the work, and from close contact with them I can say that most of them gave a very good performance, and took a sincere interest in the results. Unfortunately, midway through the movement the order was passed along that all such must have the political endorsement of the incumbent party chieftains, and some good men who were too proud to change their registration, or curry favors to get it, quit. The general morale was rather jolted for a while but when the news got out, the public resentment acted as a brake.

Benefits to Enrollees

The boys and the men (war veterans) who were enrolled for the camps were to a very large extent benefited tremendously, as I had occasion to observe as company after company from all parts of the country came into the Mount Tamalpais area to carry on work. I asked many of them whether they favored or opposed some of their time being devoted to military training. There was very little opposition to it from the boys, who found too much time on their hands; but pacifist and subversive elements in the nation were being catered to by the politicians, and so a precious

opportunity for intelligent preparedness was lost; for this we are paying today.

Let us hope that if and when this war is done, and if such a movement as the CCC is revived in a big way, its work will be coordinated with an intelligent and permanent scheme of national defense. The sad results of the medical findings of the present draft alone justify serious national effort to improve and overcome physical deficiencies uncovered. CCC camps could help such a movement.

Why the Work Was Not All Good

Much fine work was accomplished, some being for recreational use having intangible value; other work in fire protection and erosion control is of definite value in the economic life of the nation. One value unseen at the time the work was done has been realized with the advent of war: the use of CCC camps and of the recreational structures they constructed, by all types of our armed forces, and also for enemy-alien evacuation. Civilian evacuation, when and as it becomes necessary, will benefit as well.

I must admit that there was plenty of poor work, but the causes are understandable. It took some time to effect the correct procedures in engineering, architectural and construction control, to acquire efficient equipment, to learn, as every construction man knows, that good victuals and plenty of them are requisite to hard work. When, for instance, on the large-scale job at the Mountain Theatre on Mount Tamalpais, hot lunches replaced the former cold fried-egg sandwiches, the work output stepped up perceptibly, as did the morale of the enrollees.

CCC Not a Boondoggle

The CCC was not, as has been stated lately in Congress, a boondoggling activity; it became that only where the pressure of politicians and local business groups conspired to keep camps in areas where there was not enough work to justify their presence. This

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resulted in much needless work being done, often of a landscape-damaging nature. The policy of moving camps every six months disrupted continuity in work progress and called for a continuous education of the incoming supervisory personnel. I spent a lot of time attempting this on Mount Tamalpais, and hope, if large-scale operations are ever resumed, that camp periods, except in high mountains, will be increased to a year.

What of the CCC Today?

There is a place for the CCC today in the national war effort, if only for fighting forest fires and combatting incendiarism in rural areas, particularly on the Pacific slope. It might also be available for emergency reconstruction work. It already is and has been so used by the Army, for more than a year, on construction work around cantonments and camps. A limited amount of the most necessary work only could be done around national parks and forests, whence many of the trained personnel have departed for the Army or other war work.

But where to get the enrollees is the big problem. They would have to come from a young group below draft age. The supervisory personnel also has largely resigned to accept better paid and more permanent work elsewhere. Enrollments have fallen off so badly that many proposed camps had to be abandoned even a year ago.

Billions have been spent on the CCC but the movement now seems headed for the national junk pile. The Army is still salvaging some equipment from the camps but otherwise there is little hope of further recovery unless something is done very promptly.

The government should do some intelligent long-range planning to make the CCC more worthwhile. Is it too much to expect that, despite the war, the American people should be interested in a constructive program adaptable to war or peace-time demands?

ARTHUR H. BLAKE

—*Western Outdoor Quarterly*,
April, 1942

McDuffie New Chairman of Redwoods League

Duncan McDuffie, of Berkeley, California, civic leader and widely known conservationist, has been unanimously elected chairman of the Board of Directors of the Save-the-Redwoods League. He succeeds the late Joseph D. Grant of San Francisco, who up to his death on February 19 had served as the board's chairman for more than twenty years.

Mr. McDuffie, who in 1929 was awarded the Cornelius Amory Pugsley Medal by the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society for distinguished service in the field of state parks, has been a director of the Save-the-Redwoods League since 1925. He pioneered in the development of the California State Park System, in which the giant redwood forests saved through the League are included. He has also served as chairman of

the California State Park Council, and as president of the Sierra Club.

Paying tribute to Mr. Grant, who for nearly a quarter century led the successful movement to save the giant redwoods, Newton B. Drury, director of the National Park Service, declared: "The nation owes a great debt to Joseph D. Grant. He was a stalwart pioneer in the best tradition of the West. His contribution to the success of the battle to save the redwoods will long keep his memory green."

Through Mr. Grant's devotion to the cause of the redwoods, which has been supported by prominent conservationists throughout the United States, many of the finest groves have been saved, and a program of preservation given momentum that is still carrying on.

—*American Forests*, May, 1942

Sense and Nonsense

There has been a lot of sense and nonsense presented at the prolonged hearings on Senator McKellar's bill to liquidate the Civilian Conservation Corps. On the sense side, one of the most intelligent and realistic statements, in our judgment, was made by Representative John H. Tolan, of California. In view of the fact that the future of the CCC and of emergency funds for the control and prevention of forest fires this summer still hang in the balance, Mr. Tolan's statement ought not to be laid away in the morgue of the committee's hearings as a corpse, we fear, of what might have been. Here are a few pertinent extracts:

"A scant few weeks stand between us and a critical situation in one of our most strategic defense areas," Mr. Tolan declared. "The forest fire season, which is uncomfortably close to California and to our neighbor States of Oregon and Washington as well, looms as the most menacing in terms of national and state welfare we have ever anticipated. The question, as I see it, is—for once—to make the best use of our time and meet the menace with the strongest force at our disposal.

"It is undoubtedly true that during the past nine years, forestry technicians who have made the study and fighting of forest fires their lifework, have done the best they could with the forces at their disposal. Their greatest source of manpower in these years, fully equipped, mobile, organized, and trained under their guidance, has been the youth of the Civilian Conservation Corps.

"Since that Corps is now in operation, has had the benefit of foremen and supervisors trained in the handling of young men and, in fact, has become the very core of the fire fighting force in the forests of the State and the entire United States as well, I cannot help but feel that it would be a strategic error of the first magnitude to withdraw them from that service at this critical juncture. . . .

"So far, I have mentioned only two factors

in my desire to see CCC forest protection work continued—the need for protection, and the actual presence of the camps at the moment. There is a third. If we are not going to use this untapped reservoir of manpower—untrained youths below draft age—from where are we going to get the manpower to do the forest protection job?

"To draw upon our older population means taking men out of war production—lumbering, manufacturing, farming. College students are not available in sufficient numbers, and besides, they are aiming at more direct participation in the war in most cases. The CCC, as I see it, is the answer—an answer that has been under our noses for nine years. . . .

"When we have an almost providential opportunity of matching big needs with big resources, let us not fumble the chance. On our one hand we have American youth anxious and willing to do their part in the war. We have place to put them and a job for them to do, and while they do it we can help train them and improve their physical condition for the time when they must—as all of our young men must—take their places in the armed forces, in war industry, or in war work of some nature.

"What is the greater economy—to take full advantage of this opportunity, this investment in men, machinery and experience, or to waste it in the name of that kind of economy which looks only at money and not what it will buy on the current market?"

On the nonsense side, Senator McKellar himself achieved honorable mention when he pooh-poohed a witness for saying that experience and technique are called for in fighting forest fires. "Anybody," he is quoted as saying, "can fight a forest fire if it gets hot enough, and you don't need technicians to tell them how to do it."

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ened Fort Dix, New Jersey, last summer when soldiers took a turn at fire-fighting and had to withdraw in favor of the forest protection "technicians." He would now know that the technicians have just as important a

place in fighting forest fires as they have in fighting the Nazis and the Japs, although the techniques are different.

—Editorial in *American Forests*,
May, 1942

Mountain-Troop Requirements Changed

[The following communication, dated May 5, 1942, is self-explanatory. Revised questionnaires may be secured from the club office.—Ed.]

The mountain troops of the United States Army, of which the First Battalion (Reinforced) of the 87th Infantry Mountain Regiment was the first to be activated, are now to be expanded, and stationed in the high Rockies.

The privilege granted the National Ski Association by the War Department, of recommending men for these forces, is to be continued; but we are now asked, at least for the present, to concentrate on securing men accustomed to living and working in the high mountains—packers, prospectors, trappers, Forest Service men, timber cruisers, guides, and men who have made mountaineering an

avocation—*whether or not they can ski*. Further expansion in mountain troops may again afford skiers, without high mountain experience, an opportunity to join; but the *immediate* requirement, to balance the hand-picked skiing personnel we have helped recruit, is for bona fide "mountain men."

Members of the National Ski Patrol System should know how to reach such men in their territory. The War Department appreciates the work we have already done, and our further help will be regarded as a valuable contribution to the war.

It is up to us to find the men wanted, and *quickly*. Please help.

CHARLES M. DOLE
National Ski Patrol System

Outdoorsmen Form Forest Reserves

Some will recall the foreboding statements of National Park Service and Forest Service executives on the outlook for maintaining the recreational centers because of the shortage of manpower. But the worst fear of those officials now has been more than realized. Last December 7 saw the whole summer personnel establishment of the federal services, as well as in the state protective agencies, start tipping over, and the wreckage is now almost complete.

However, the services are not quite flat on their backs. The fact that they were aware of the pressing problem in the summer of last year meant that the blow of December 7 had been cushioned and emergency plans began producing operations immediately.

Members of some outdoor clubs did not

forget the warning either, and while cities everywhere were engaged frantically in building up air raid defense staffs and holding their blackouts, outdoorsmen were thinking in terms of protecting the forests.

Just to give one phase—probably one of the earliest—of an activity that now has become almost national in scope, representatives of ten outdoor clubs, both winter and summer, approached Lyle Watts, regional forester at Portland, on February 4 to see whether the Forest Service would welcome a corps of trained woodsmen for emergency service during the fire season.

Would it? The Forest Service accepted the offer with wide-open arms. At that session the club representatives formed a central committee; three days later the name, Forest

Service Reserves, was adopted. As quickly as it could be organized, a public meeting was held in one of the city schools. Nearly 200 men attended.

Complete coöperation was lent by the regional foresters. Their representatives attended every meeting. Forms were mimeographed by the hundreds and mailed under government frank. All that was expected of the committee was to submit names. These were not handed in promiscuously; men were interviewed, told of the serious nature of the undertaking and warned that they would, when employed, be under Forest Service discipline and could not come and go at will with the pious feeling of so many volunteers that they were making a great contribution.

Before representatives of the clubs on the committees began sounding out their memberships, they were puzzled at a seeming lack of response. But digging into the rolls, they soon found out how seriously depleted were the clubs of available manpower. Clubs with, say, 300 members, a preponderance of them men, were able to muster only 25 or 30. The rest had gone into service or into the war industries; others were beyond the age limit.

"Only the oldsters are left," was the burden of report from many organizations but a majority of these were capable of serving in some capacity and most of them were willing.

In the event, this summer, of some great forest crisis where all manpower procurable will be levied upon, the Mazama Club of Portland, for instance, will have only its women members left in the city, with a few exceptions; the rest will be in service or in the industries, or out fighting the woods conflagration. Of the eight or nine Wy'East climbers left in Portland this spring, more than half are enrolled. The same ratio goes for the ski clubs and other groups.

Boy Scout leaders were invited to the conferences. Only the older boys, of age 18 years, can be enrolled, but there are scores of

active men leading Scout troops and these were lined up.

So the clubs were drained of available personnel, but the ranks of the Forest Service Reserves kept increasing. There had been good publicity, in which outdoorsmen, regardless of club connection, were invited to the Reserves. The response was heavy, not merely in the city and vicinity, but across the state. The clubmen were merely the nucleus, it proved, and the numbers of non-affiliated outdoorsmen exceeded the club enrollment in the Reserves.

The movement spread. Copying the Portland plan, the Forest Service extended it to Seattle, where response was excellent. Eugene Obsidians took it up, recruiting for service in the central Oregon Cascades. The same was done by the Skyliners, of Bend, Ore., by groups in Spokane, in northern Idaho, in eastern Oregon.

The Reserves are called the third line of defense. The first line, of course, is the regularly employed summer personnel, men who are on the job daily throughout the season. Incidentally, some of the Reserves were signed up for this seasonal work. Second line is that stand-by force, always lined up from the small communities near and in the forests, including many logging camp and saw-mill workers, who, like volunteer firemen, are always on call. When these lists are exhausted on the day of the big crisis, and it seems likely they will be such, then the Forest Service will call its third line, the Reserves.

Thirty-five jobs were "lined out" for the Reserves to fill upon call. The list includes everything from lookouts down to camp flunkies. Reserves signed up for service on week-ends, or other days off from regular employment, for vacations, and for such time as they could arrange with employers, in event of call.

Classes began April 14 at Portland. There are two-hour weekly sessions and the "courses" will be topped off with one or two week-ends of field service which will include

actual fire-fighting up as a guard class session. Wonderful to professional never see 50 every one, better than the

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actual fire-fighting. This writer was signed up as a guard, and he sat in at the first guard class session with an array of baldheads wonderful to behold. There were business and professional men among them; some will never see 50 again, but they are outdoorsmen, every one, some knowing the mountains better than the Service men teaching them, and

they will turn in good, steady work when called. You've all seen these oldsters, backbone of many of our clubs; those are the "boys" turning out for these classes, and it makes you feel good to see such spirit.

FRED H. MCNEIL

—*Western Outdoor Quarterly*,
April, 1942

Ski-Mountaineering Notes

Striving to place emphasis on the type of skiing which would be of most service to the nation's war effort, the Sierra Club, through the various departments of the Winter Sports Committee, directed its efforts to the furtherance of ski mountaineering. Volumes of correspondence and notes give abundant evidence of the work that the committee, and several of its members working independently, have tried to accomplish. Many things that were hoped for were not achieved, but the following résumé will suggest what has been done:

1. "Winter Sports and Winter War," the report of a lengthy study by the Forest Recreation Section of the Commonwealth Club, pointing out the contribution which skiing could make toward national defense, was published at the beginning of the season in the Transactions of the Commonwealth Club. Sierra Club members who particularly assisted in preparation of the report were David R. Brower, Joel H. Hildebrand, Richard M. Leonard, Bestor Robinson, and Stuart R. Ward.

2. In December the California Ski Association formed a winter defense committee of which Richard M. Leonard was made chairman; several club members were among those serving on the committee, and joined in Leonard's efforts to make skiers realize that there was a war in progress, urging that part of the skiing-as-usual program be sacrificed so that some emphasis could be placed on aspects of skiing that had military importance. Leonard was called into the army as

first lieutenant before he could complete his program. The committee was reorganized, but never met. On May 24 the Association officers, believing the "committee seemed to have outlived its usefulness," ordered it dissolved.

3. Courses in ski mountaineering, under the auspices of the Sierra Club, organized independently but almost identically in northern and southern California, were given in lecture form. Alex Hildebrand organized the courses and gave most of the lectures in the bay region, Chester B. Errett in the South. A series of eight two-hour weekly discussions were held in Berkeley, Los Angeles, Norden, Sacramento, and San Francisco.

4. The *Manual of Ski Mountaineering*, reviewed briefly in the February bimonthly, was compiled, almost entirely by Sierra Club members, in an attempt to present to practice-slope skiers, in not too technical a form, the elements of technique and equipment required for safe travel beyond the practice slopes. The book was started on December 8, published by the University of California Press on February 26.

5. "Skis to the Sky-Land," a full-length natural color motion picture of ski mountaineering, was completed after two winters' work. Several showings were made, but the final cutting-in of scenes taken as late as April, 1942, delayed completion until much of the interest in skiing had gone with the snow. The picture is ready for suitable groups, and a color duplicate has been made for distribution by mail.

6. In a coördinated effort of the Army, the National Ski Association, and the American Alpine Club, regional civilian testing committees have been formed to study equipment for mountain troops. Chairman of the regional committee for the Pacific Coast is Einar Nilsson. Several other Sierra Club members have been serving with him, from time to time "testing to destruction" several innovations in lightweight equipment that the peacetime mountaineer may well look forward to.

7. Fully 200 members are now making use of their Sierra Club skiing and mountaineering experience, whether extensive or fragmentary, in the armed forces. Several are in the mountain troops. Many are serving as commissioned and noncommissioned officers. The winter sports committee can hardly assume credit for their status, but it can feel some satisfaction in having contributed to

their mountain lore; surely mountaineering, if it may be termed a sport, has no peer among sports in the extent to which it can afford its participants a fund of self-reliance in war.

8. To round out the lecture course in ski mountaineering, it was only logical to schedule as many field trips as possible. In previous years it has been the practice in the bimonthly to list all the ski-mountaineering trips, together with the names of those who participated. This past winter, however, resulted in 20 or more trips totaling 400 man-days of participation, and the pages of this bimonthly would be overtaxed if the full story were told. Details of the trips have been turned over to the Committee on Mountain Records and Place Names, so that the keepers of winter ascents will have full data to draw upon when, if ever, they commence to compile "A Skier's Guide to the High Sierra."

D. R. B.

Registers Still Unplaced

There are six of the box-type registers ready to be placed on six High Sierra summits; only the hardy mountaineers are lacking. There are registers for Mount Spencer and The Hermit in the Evolution region. To the north in the Mammoth Lakes area there is a register for Mammoth Mountain. Anyone in the Lyell region may place the Mount Maclure register. Far to the south near Kearns Pinnacles still another register is to be placed on Mount Gould. And the sixth register is labeled for Mount LeConte in the Whitney region.

The registers are weather-resisting, made of metal, weigh about five pounds and measure approximately 6 x 11 x 3 inches. Inside is space for several pencils and the register, which has a special section for writing an account of the placement of the register. No new box-type registers can be obtained for the duration, and it is desirable to get these that we do have into service as soon as possible. All arrangements should be made through the Committee on Mountain Records and Place Names.

ALAN M. HEDDEN

Unclimbed Peaks?

Four hundred fifty unclimbed peaks appeared on the horizon for those who first perused Richard M. Leonard's catalog of Sierra summits rising 500 feet or more above their highest saddles. Some were unclimbed because of difficulty, others because of their

remoteness; many were "unclimbed" merely because records of ascent were lacking.

But that was back in 1934. Since then rock-climber and rope have answered the challenge of difficulty, varied outings and knapsack trips have solved the problem of re-

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moteness, and historians have supplied missing records. Armed with topographic maps covered with tiny circles representing the supposedly untouched summits, all three categories of mountaineers have set out to decimate the *terra incognita*. Have they been successful?

To a degree, yes. For there are now less than 300 peaks for which the Committee on Mountain Records and Place Names has no data. Twenty summits a year have, on the average, left the ranks. The resulting accumulation of information is more than a game to the committee; it serves as important background work for the serial presentation of *A Climber's Guide to the High Sierra*, planned to appear eventually as a companion book to Starr's *Guide to the John Muir Trail*.

Two committee publications are available to members who would aid the research: *Mountain Records of the Sierra Nevada*, with its 116 mimeographed pages listing the first

five known ascents of Sierra peaks and routes; and *Unclimbed (?) Peaks of the High Sierra*, which lists the peaks for which the committee has no records, and which is being corrected to June 30, 1942, by Bruce Meyer.

Especially desired by the committee are records for the Tuolumne Meadows, Kings-Kern, and Great Western Divide peaks, for the guides to their environs are now being compiled for future *Sierra Club Bulletins*. Mountaineers who have accomplished noteworthy ascents in the Sierra, but have been restrained to the point of keeping this information to themselves, or others who would learn more of the remaining peaks, should write to the Committee on Mountain Records. To standardize the presentation of information gathered by various volunteers the committee has prepared a special "Route Questionnaire," copies of which are available upon request.

D. R. B.

Summer at the Club's Lodges and Huts

The war may reduce the overall attendance at the club's lodges and huts because of the obstacles to travel; on the other hand several of these mountain rendezvous offer favorable opportunities for vacations and relaxation amid delightful forest and alpine surroundings with a saving in transportation effort. Members this year might well give special consideration to the attractions of the club lodges. Arrangements have been completed for custodians at the usual places.

Shasta Lodge. As custodians, two young men from San Francisco, Edward Haug and Herbert Salinger, will keep each other company, cut wood for next winter, and give an enthusiastic welcome to club members and public visitors who may wish to climb Mount Shasta or just enjoy the timberline atmosphere and the expansive views from the lodge at 8000 feet elevation. The custodians will be prepared to provide meals for visiting mountaineers at nominal rates—but bring

your own sugar. From the road at Sand Flat a well marked trail reaches the lodge in less than two miles.

Clair Tappaan Lodge. While Haven Jorgensen, the popular winter custodian, is escorting burros and their two-legged friends through the high country, a custodian will be in residence during the summer and fall. It is expected that Milton M. Frincke of South Pasadena will be in charge during July. A custodian to succeed him is still desired. The lodge, at 7000 feet, is directly accessible from U. S. 40, and is but a mile from Soda Springs station on the Southern Pacific. Buses stop at Norden, only a quarter mile from the lodge. Work parties to get in wood, put up log buttresses, and further the construction of the much needed chimney will be scheduled this summer, on a similar basis to that in the past, although the number and size of the parties will undoubtedly be severely curtailed by the war. Swimming, with a pleasant

walk to and from the lake, and trips to the Peter Grubb Hut on Castle Peak to the north, may be enjoyed.

LeConte Lodge. Carrying on the program started last year by Edward Anderson, Miss LaVere Root, of Los Angeles, will this year be in charge of the club's headquarters for mountain information in Yosemite Valley. Drop in for a chat, sign the register, and enjoy the quiet atmosphere of this memorial lodge.

Parsons Lodge. Again faithful and hospitable Albert Duhme will welcome all who come to partake of the zestful waters of the Tuolumne soda springs, and will make club members who wish to camp on the lodge property or use the limited cabin facilities feel at home. Although public stages will probably not run to Tuolumne Meadows this

year, some vacationists will be able to reach there. The many trail trips starting from Tuolumne Meadows should be particularly attractive this year.

Southern California Lodges. No complete information has come to the Lodge Committee regarding the summer plans for the Harwood Lodge on San Antonio Creek, the Mount San Antonio Ski Hut, perched above Harwood Lodge, and the Keller Peak Ski Hut on the Arrowhead-Big Bear highway, but these will probably be available to the members who are roaming in the Southland. Specific information regarding facilities and access may be obtained from the club headquarters in Los Angeles.

LEWIS F. CLARK

Chairman, Lodge Committee

High Sierra Ranger Stations

Travelers along the John Muir Trail or its laterals may, for emergency reasons of great importance, wish to make official reports or send word out to civilization. Accordingly, the High Sierra Trails Committee gives this list of ranger stations near the John Muir Trail at which telephone or radio communication is usually available; the list is as nearly correct as can be verified at this time:

Yosemite National Park. Tuolumne Meadows, Tioga Pass, Merced Lake.

Mono National Forest. Leeving Canyon.

Sierra National Forest. Reds Meadow, Mono Hot Springs, Crown Valley Guard Station.

Kings Canyon National Park. Telephone at junction of Bubbs Creek and the South Fork of the Kings River.

Sequoia National Park. Guard stations at Hamilton Lake, Big Arroyo, Tyndall Creek, Crabtree Meadow, and Chagoopa Falls.

Sequoia National Forest. Big Meadows, Mineral King.

Inyo National Forest. Mammoth Lake post office, The Tunnel (Golden Trout Creek). In addition, ranger stations at Bishop, Big Pine, and Lone Pine may be reached by phone from resorts or parking houses at roadheads east of the crest.

ARTHUR H. BLAIR

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Exhibit. During July and August photographs of the redwoods of Coast and Sierra will be on exhibit in the club rooms. The ex-

hibit has been lent by the Save-the-Redwoods League through the courtesy of Aubrey Drury.

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